

# THE AMERICAN

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### THE AMERICAN.

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#### CARDINAL TENETS OF THE PEOPLES PARTY.

Recognition of the Right of the People to Rule, *i. e.*, The Initiative and Referendum.

Creation and Maintenance of an Honest Measure of Values.

Government Ownership and Operation of Railroad, Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

Opposition to Trusts.

Opposition to Alien Ownership of Land and Court-made Law.

#### PEOPLES PARTY TICKET.

For President . . WHARTON BARKER, Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President . . IGNATIUS DONNELLY, Minnesota.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

**E**ACH day since the inauguration of the anthracite coal strike has seen the lines of battle more tightly drawn. With each day the tie-up has become more complete, until now full ninety per cent. of the 142,000 mine workers have laid aside their tools, with the mute proclamation that they will not take them up again until their grievances are righted, their demands for a better wage granted—or, at least, the operators agree to meet

their representatives before an arbitration board, where the differences between the miners and operators could be submitted to the arbitrament of reason.

The strike has spread from the Wyoming and Lehigh to the Schuylkill fields. With each passing day the public feels more seriously the cutting off of its usual fuel supply. The injurious effects of the strife in the coal regions spread. Hundreds, thousands of railroad men who found employment in the hauling of coal have been laid off, a stoppage of various industries is threatened, the domestic consumer finds the price of coal forced up. It is time a stop were put to this injurious strife.

IN THE Schuylkill district riots have occurred, incited, say the strikers, by the coal companies, to make an excuse for calling out the militia. And three regiments, two thousand men, have been called out and sent to what was a seat of disturbances.

It was expected by the operators that the presence of the troops would influence many miners to return to work, many who, not in sympathy with the strike movement, had been keeping away from work for fear of personal violence, many who, seeing such men go back to work, would feel that the cause of the strike was lost and so feeling sullenly take up their tools. But the presence of the troops in the Schuylkill district did not have this effect—much to the surprise of the operators. On the contrary the lines of the strikers were tightened in the presence of the troops. Evidently it was not intimidation, not fear of violence, that was keeping any considerable number of workers away from the collieries, before the coming of the troops. And so no breaks in the strikers' ranks followed that coming. But there did follow accessions. The presence of the troops decided many mine workers who had hesitated to join the strikers to come out. For they regarded the marching of troops through the coal fields, before the striking miners, as an attempt to intimidate such strikers; they felt that the troops ostensibly called for to prevent the strikers from intimidating miners willing to go to work were really called for with the hope that their presence would intimidate the strikers, break their spirit and the strike. And as a protest against the presence of the troops they struck. Some laid down their tools with the specific declaration that they would not pick them up until the troops were withdrawn.

**Effect of Their Presence.** But there did follow accessions. The presence of the troops decided many mine workers who had hesitated to join the strikers to come out. For they regarded the marching of troops through the coal fields, before the striking miners, as an attempt to intimidate such strikers; they felt that the troops ostensibly called for to prevent the strikers from intimidating miners willing to go to work were really called for with the hope that their presence would intimidate the strikers, break their spirit and the strike. And as a protest against the presence of the troops they struck. Some laid down their tools with the specific declaration that they would not pick them up until the troops were withdrawn.

**What the State Sent the Troops to Do.** BUT while the strikers have strengthened their lines the operators have remained firm, unyielding in their refusal to arbitrate. And so is a prolonged strike in prospect, unsettling the industries, disturbing the peace of a great commonwealth. The state would be thoroughly justified to arouse itself in its might and put an end to it. It has sent troops into the Schuylkill region to protect the miners willing to work, and who have proven very few, from violence at the hands of the strikers—protect the miners not wishing to join in the strike in their right

to work. It had better sent the troops to seize the mines, see that they were worked, and the people protected against loss inseparable from a cutting off of their fuel supplies.

**What It Had Better Sent Them to Do.**

It had better sent the troops to seize and hold the mines in the name of the state, protect the people of the commonwealth, to say nothing of other commonwealths, in their right to fuel, until the operators would agree to arbitrate the differences with their workmen and the mines could be handed back to them with the assurance that such handing back would not be followed by any interruption in their working, and that the public would not be in any danger of a cutting off their fuel supply.

**For Does the Duty of the State Stop With Protection of the Operators? Has It No Duty to Protect the Coal Consumer?**

For the people have a right to be protected against a cessation of their ordinary coal supplies on which their industrial life and material well being is so dependent. The mine workers are willing to arbitrate; the operators must be made to arbitrate, or rather we should say "ought" to be made to arbitrate, for it is not in our power to say "must."

Now the largest mine operators are the coal carrying railroads. The coal companies that are virtually owned by and are subsidiary to the railroads, mine and send to market about 72 per cent. of the total output of anthracite coal. The independent operators control, therefore, but little more than one-fourth of the coal product. And even they are at the mercy of and

**The Necessity of United Action**

subject to the dictation of the railroads. What is more, by charging excessive freight rates the railroads quite strip some of the independent producers of profits. They fix the freight rates so high that it is far from exceptional when their own coal companies show a loss in the working of the mines, or at least fail to earn interest charges. But this the railroads can well stand, for to them the charge of excessive freight rates that impoverishes one pocket, enriches the other. But this is not so with the independent producers. What is taken from them in excessive freight rates they nowhere get back. In fact, the railroads have the independent operators by the throat and the most of them they so squeeze that their profits are small.

So it is clear that the real fight of the striking miners is with the railroad companies, and President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' Association has so declared. It is these companies that alone have the power to grant the miners' demands. Unless these companies, there are nine of them, concede the miners' demands the independent operators cannot. Or at least if they do concede such demands they cannot live up to them. For if an independent operator grant an advance of wages and the railroad coal companies do not grant a like advance it is evident that the independent operator will be put hopelessly out of the running. So the strikers must insist on a like advance in wages throughout the anthracite fields. If they cannot constrain all to accede to their demands for a better wage they can constrain none. The strike must be a success everywhere or nowhere. The strikers cannot fairly ask any single operator to agree to give them a higher wage save with the understanding that that agreement will not be binding unless they constrain all other operators to sign a similar scale. And this they well recognize, and so their insistence on treating, arbitrating with the operators as a whole and not singly.

**Why Differences Cannot Be Settled With the Operators Singly.**

The strike must be a success everywhere or nowhere. The strikers cannot fairly ask any single operator to agree to give them a higher wage save with the understanding that that agreement will not be binding unless they constrain all other operators to sign a similar scale. And this they well recognize, and so their insistence on treating, arbitrating with the operators as a whole and not singly.

**The Strike Must Be a Success Everywhere or Nowhere.**

TO SETTLE the strike the leaders are anxious, not that they feel weak but that they realize the suffering, and not alone to mine workers, the dislocation of industries and the upsetting,

the possible permanent loss of markets for anthracite coal that prolongation of the strike may entail. And to the end of bringing about an early settlement of the strike President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers Association, offers to waive the demand of the strikers for recognition of that union, asks that the officers of the coal mining railroads meet in conference

**President Mitchell's Fair Offer.**

committees of their own employees, only insisting that the said officers meet such committees on the same day and in the same city. And this he insists on "because heretofore, when committees presented grievances to any of these great companies, they were invariably met with the argument that the company could not remedy the wrongs complained of, because competing companies enforced conditions of employment not more favorable to the mine workers than their own." In short, he recognizes that no action can be taken unless there be united action, and so he asks that the railroads meet the committees of their employees in the same city and on the same date so that "there could be an exchange of opinion between all of the mine owners and miners whose interests were at stake" and joint action be taken.

Now, surely, this was a reasonable position. These overtures of peace should not have been rejected, they would not have been passed by by the companies if they wanted a peaceful settlement. Their attitude in regard to these overtures, their ignoring of them, is notice that they want to settle the differences with their employees by a trial of strength. Pity it is that there is no law by which they could be brought up with a round turn, a law providing for compulsory arbitration. But their attitude is doing much to show the people the need of such a law, doing much to make friends for such a law and hasten the day when it will be put on our statute books, and in this we may take comfort.

It is seldom we have had occasion to commend the President, so persistently has he shaped his course in the interest of plutocracy. The greater, therefore, is our pleasure when we are able to commend him. And by his course in

**President McKinley's Sound Chinese Policy.**

China he gives us occasion to commend, commend most heartily. For the course he is pursuing seems to be worthy of all commendation. It is a course dictated by reason and a regard for the right. At the same time it is the course dictated by a true self-interest. Indeed the course dictated by self-interest will always coincide in the end with the course dictated by right.

Yet a blind self-interest often tempts us to set the right to one side and seize by might or sharp dealing that which we cannot claim and take by right. And such temptation was and is strong before the President in shaping our Chinese policy. Such temptation caused our commercial and exploiting classes, dreaming of wealth to be won through exploiting China's riches, to urge the pursuit of a very different course in China to that which the President seems bent on pursuing. They saw in China a country of riches gathered as the result of centuries of effort and

**The Far Different Policy the Exploiting Classes Would Have Him Pursue.**

of riches undeveloped, they saw a country bitterly hostile to foreign exploitation yet a country offering to the exploiter the richest and most tempting field in the world, they demanded that the bitter hostility of the people of that country to foreign exploitation be crushed down by our guns and the guns of the powers of Europe, be crushed down so that to the exploiter concessions would be granted at command, concessions to build railroads, open mines, levy indirect taxation upon the Chinese people.

The commercial and exploiting classes of the West dreamed of increasing the productive power of the Chinese people, through the introduction of western methods, and of taking from the



Chinese people, by means of indirect taxation, the fruits of such increased productiveness. And they demanded the backing of foreign guns to cow the Chinese into quiet submission to such exactions. And so the demand that we make the ferocious but much provoked uprising in China against foreign aggression an excuse for joining with the Powers of Europe in plans for the dismemberment of the Chinese empire or for the policing of that vast country by foreign troops, the replacing of Chinese by Western power as the ruling force.

THE pushing of such plans would provoke long-drawn out war in China, and we much doubt that the western nations have the power to successfully carry such plans out—granting even that the Powers would work together harmoniously, something most improbable. Far more likely would the undertaking of such plans be to result in war between the Powers themselves.

In short, pursuit of such a course as advocated by the commercial and exploiting classes generally, and taken up by the German Emperor, would open an era of bloodshed and wealth destruction and promise no certain results of the kind sought after. And even should the exploiting classes, reaching out after concessions, reap all they anticipate, the country at large would not be benefited. For the accumulation of unearned wealth, the enjoyment of riches taken by the strong arm from another people, is never a source of national strength. The possession of such wealth but saps the vitality of the possessor, acts as a brake on enterprise. For ever so true is it that where wealth is so accumulated, men decay.

And so it is well, viewed from the standpoint of our material well-being, that the President should not have followed in this Chinese business the course advised by the exploiting classes. He has been much urged to comply but, refusing, he is steering the nation on a true course. The policy he is shaping, dictated by reason and a sound regard for the rights of others, not by blind greed, is the policy alone worthy of our name and country. And so we have the rare pleasure of commending the President.

YET we have had grave fears at times that the President would be drawn away from the course of right and reason, making for peace, and put the United States in line with those

#### **Late Diplomatic Fencing.**

who urge a predatory policy towards China. For at times the President has shown unmistakable signs of vacillation in purpose. He showed this distinctly on receipt of the Russian note, declaring the purpose of that Power to withdraw her troops from Peking, disclaiming any purpose of making China's troubles an excuse for territorial aggression and expressing hope that we would likewise withdraw our troops and use our moral influence with the Powers to checkmate plans for the dismemberment of China, threatening to the peace of the world. And to this the President caused response to be made that was marked with diplomatic equivocation. If Russia caused her troops to be withdrawn from Peking, he would cause the withdrawal of the American forces. But he would be sorry to see Russia order such

#### **The Russian Note and the President's Response Thereto.**

withdrawal, for he believed the declared purposes of the allies, which were in harmony with the purposes of the United States, purposes which did not contemplate aggression, could best be attained by the continued and joint occupation of Peking by the Powers until terms of settlement, including guarantees for the preservation of order in China and the safeguarding of foreigners and foreign interests in the future, could be agreed upon. And clearly this was putting a very indefinite term upon the occupation. Obviously, resolution to keep our troops in Peking until such guarantees were given to the satisfac-

tion of the Powers, some of which were insisting that the organizing of a police force in China under foreign control would be the only satisfactory guarantee, might mean that they would never get out, that the joint occupation we had undertaken with the Powers might become permanent. Still, if Russia insisted on withdrawing her forces from Peking, and the harmony of the Powers was then broken, we would follow suit.

SUCH was the gist of President McKinley's response to the Russian note of a month ago. And it did not make clear just what the purpose of the President was, whether he leaned to the policy of a prompt withdrawal from China, or the policy that demanded a policing of China by a foreign force and the exercise of a semi-sovereignty over China by the Powers acting through some kind of joint commission.

However, there are no longer doubts as to the purpose of the President. It is to withdraw our troops at once from Peking, minus a legation guard, thus give an earnest to China and all the world that we do not propose to become a party to any permanent occupation, any policy of aggression, and make no demands of China, by way of reparation, impossible of fulfillment and provocative of war. The Russian troops have not been withdrawn from Peking, and our forces are still there. But the President has given orders for an early withdrawal. Moreover, he has refused to join with Germany in making demands of China that would close the doors to the making of an early peace and make prolonged stay of our forces in China inevitable.

THE German government sent a circular note to all the Powers announcing that it considers that an indispensable preliminary to the beginning of peace negotiations with China, is the delivering up to the Powers, for punishment, of those whom the foreign ministers at Peking may pick out as responsible for the attacks on the legations and outrages on foreigners generally.

Here is a proposal to constitute the foreign ministers in Peking into a sort of star chamber to proscribe such Chinamen as on hearsay evidence, and on the strength of rumor and general report that drifted into the legations during their siege, they may regard as primarily responsible for the anti-foreign uprising and outrages—outrages unfortunately since paralleled by certain of the allied troops. Here is a proposal that a demand be made on China for the surrender of Chinamen thus proscribed to the allied forces. Here is a proposal, at the outset, and before beginning negotiations, to strip China of certain of her sovereign powers, of the right to punish her own citizens. As a sovereign state she cannot agree to punish, much less give up for punishment such of her citizens as foreign ministers, sitting as a star chamber, pronounce guilty of outrages against foreigners. She can agree, and she must be required, to prosecute those charged with being the culprits and to punish those found guilty. But no sovereign nation can be expected to surrender its subjects to be punished by foreigners. And the making of such a demand on China, a demand with which she cannot comply and preserve her self-respect, is calculated to provoke conflict.

"Suppose," says the *New York Times*, "that at the time of the Rock Springs massacre China had demanded not that the United States should prosecute the culprits, but that it should 'deliver them up' to be dealt with at the good pleasure of China, what sort of answer does anybody believe that President Cleveland would have returned?"

AND to this circular note of Germany President McKinley very distinctly replied that the United States would be no party to the making of any such demands on China, and as prelimi-

### The President's Rejection of It.

nary to the opening of peace negotiations, as therein proposed—demands that no sovereign nation could comply with, that no sovereign nation ought to be asked to comply with, that the United States, regarding China as a sovereign nation, would certainly not join in making war on her. The United States would expect and insist on the punishment of those responsible for the crimes committed against its citizens, but it would look to China to prosecute and punish them. And to emphasize the refusal of the United States to become a party to the German war provoking proposals, the President caused instructions to be sent to the United States representatives in China to enter at once into preliminary negotiations with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, some time since appointed by the Chinese Government with full powers to arrange terms of settlement and sent to Peking.

Thus we have broken free from the European concert which, as to China, indeed, exists no more, and we are on a fair way to get out of China without entanglements, with gain not loss of prestige, above all with honor. The English press expresses deep chagrin at our stand, at our refusal to stand by England in the East, get ourselves into a position where we might, and English hoped would, become involved with England against Russia, but we are sure Americans generally will experience a feeling of deep relief. And on top of this, to the great surprise of this same press, and the diplomatic family generally, but with great good sense, Lord Salisbury sent a response to Germany identical in terms with that of the United States. It looks as if the President had again set the step.

THE most marked feature of our Presidential campaign is the apathy; apathetic too are the British people to the results of the general elections now pending in that country. And there is

### The British Elections.

a striking similarity between the appeals made to voters by the avowed imperialists of England, the Tories, and the appeals made by the disavowing imperialists of the United States, the Republicans. In England, as here, the same election cry is raised that criticism of the foreign policy of the Government is akin to treason, that patriotism demands that the ruling power be sustained, that failure to sustain it would strengthen the country's enemies. And this cry is not catching with reasoning men. No wonder there is indifference to such appeals, no enthusiastic response to the appeals made on behalf of the Government in England, the Administration here.

The Tory British Government, more Tory and imperialistic, more predatory in its aims, more regardless of the rights of the weak, more ready than ever to subscribe to and follow the gospel of might because of the leaven injected into it by the once

### The Tory Appeal to the Passion of Glory.

Radical Chamberlain, now its over-mastering spirit, seized upon the announcement of the flight of President Kruger from the beloved country he did so much to build, of the formal annexation of the Transvaal to the British crown, of the crushing down of organized resistance on the part of the Boers, as a propitious time to appeal to the British electorate for a renewal of its lease of power. For it would "take advantage of the national ferment over a successful war"—as if Britain had won a lot of glory in that war, a war between an empire of boasted strength and two pigmy Republics, that the jingoes of ten months ago declared Britain could swallow without an effort, yet the swallowing of which strained the resources of the empire, destroyed the prestige of her army, and was only accomplished after the sending of 250,000 soldiers against the two Republics, that could muster, all told, but 50,000 men.

And though the great empire has swallowed these Boer Republics, it has yet to digest them. And the process of diges-

tion will be a long if the Tory government is kept in power in England, Chamberlain left at the helm. For a policy of severity and repression cannot make loyal subjects out of the Boers, it will confirm them as enemies, and, if such policy is pursued, Britain will lose in the end that which she has swallowed and with it all South Africa. Warning of this is already sounded by leading Boers in the Cape. The British crown can only keep the loyalty of the Boers of the Cape, who outnumber the whites of British descent in the proportion of three to two, by treating the Boers of the Transvaal and Orange State with liberality, according them equal right with the residents of British descent to participate in the government of those states. The French Canadian rebels of sixty odd years ago were so

### The Issue Between the Parties.

treated and the pursuit of such policy of kindness, not of severity, bore rich fruits. That policy, much criticised when proclaimed, was justified by results. And it is a similar policy that some of the Liberals would have the British government pursue in South Africa to-day. They would try to restore peace in South Africa by ruling with justice and liberality, not with the iron hand. However, the issue is not thus sharply drawn between the Liberal and Conservative parties. Indeed, as a party, the Liberals cannot be said to have a policy, for they are not united, they are not agreed. They have no recognized leader, they appeal to the British electorate in different and indeed discordant keys. And in this disorganized state their chance of getting back into power as the result of the pending elections is generally considered nil. Yet it is "the national ferment over a successful war" that the Conservatives generally count on to give them success, and we should hardly think the average Englishman would be overly proud of the Boer war. For where was the glory in that war for the British arms or empire? We should think that the British voter, if not wrapt in an impenetrable conceit, would feel that the least said about that war the better.

As we have said, the appeal of the British imperialists, the Conservatives, to the British electorate, is much like that made by Republican imperialists to the American electorate to uphold the Administration. The Conservative government must be upheld, reads the manifesto of Lord Salisbury to the electorate of the United Kingdom, as "the only means of convincing the inhabitants of the conquered South African territories that there is no hope of diverting the government from their policy by persistent resistance or agitation." And this is decidedly like some of the appeals made to American voters to support McKinley. Patriotism demands that voters sustain the government.

### Similarity of the Appeals to Those Heard in Our Own Campaign.

Lord Salisbury goes on to admit that the war has disclosed imperfections in the British nation's defensive army and adds that "it will be the urgent duty of Parliament and the government to remove these defects, a duty which certainly could not be discharged by a Ministry depending on a broken party." For such a party could never be united in support of a policy of conscription as a means to strengthening the military arm of the nation—a policy already spoken of with approval by many Conservatives. And on this second ground, the certainty that an opposition Ministry would not stand for a policy looking to a strengthening of the army, that Britain might have the ready force to carry forward a policy of might towards weaker nations, a force that she would have no need of if she pursued the opposite policy, Lord Salisbury appeals to the British electorate. Thus he looks upon might as the corner-stone of British policy, and puts forward this policy as if no other were possible to Britain.

### Lord Salisbury's Manifesto.

Lord Rosebery, ex-leader of the Liberals, upholds much the same policy, and makes his issue by criticising the Government's



conduct of the South African war most severely, declaring that it has "exposed England to humiliations unparalleled in our (British) history since the American war." But the general keynote of the Liberal position, which we have already indicated, is more nearly struck by Mr. Morley when in his manifesto he declares that "in a single year the work of a generation in uniting the Dutch and English in South Africa has been undone, and not even in Ireland has the difficult race problem been more miserably mishandled."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

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#### An Autumn Outing—Gettysburg, Luray, Natural Bridge, Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Washington.

A nine-day personally-conducted tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Battlefield of Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Washington will leave New York and Philadelphia in a special train of Pullman parlor cars on Tuesday, October 9. The party will be in charge of a tourist agent and an experienced chaperon. A whole day will be spent on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, a carriage drive with lectures by an able guide being included in the ticket. Ample time will be allowed at Luray and Natural Bridge to view the wondrous natural formations. Sunday, October 14, will be spent at Old Point Comfort. At Richmond and Washington opportunities will be presented to visit all the points of interest under intelligent guidance.

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#### Tours in the Rocky Mountains.

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#### MR. BRYAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

A DEMOCRATIC paper speaks of Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance "as only one-third the length of McKinley's epistle, but three times as strong." But this is partisan judgment. The first part is true enough, from the second, Republicans will dissent with a vigor dependent on the warmth of their partisanship, with laughing incredulity or heat, as is their nature. Nor can we see how the unprejudiced can subscribe to it. And as an unprejudiced observer, we may fairly claim to speak—that is on questions between McKinley and Bryan. For we have no partisan regard for either, we hold the one in no greater esteem than the other, rather do we look on both with equal disfavor, despising the party of each with a thoroughness that leaves no room for preferences. And we care naught which may get the best of the other. We watch their struggles for supremacy as the quite disinterested spectator, that is, as to the outcome, saying with the English bard, "whether he kill Cassio, or Cassio him, every way makes my gain," and meanwhile striving to strike both in mortal spot by holding up their iniquities to the light, showing them up as the equal and ever dependable, though ever fighting servitors of plutocracy, so working to draw from both the popular support which sustains them.

To us Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance reads as if written as a mere formality, that the writer was glad to have done with. It seems like a letter written because he had to say something; not like a letter written because he had something to say. For he did not seize the writing of this letter as an occasion to drive home arguments to uphold his position, answer the special pleading of the President's letter, and appeal to the reason of voters. It seems that that special pleading is to go unanswered, so far as Mr. Bryan is concerned. Here was an occasion that afforded opportunity, the opportunity of all others to make answer, and he let it pass by. His letter is nothing more than a restatement of the Democratic position as set forth in the Kansas City platform, with the question of imperialism left out—a question left out, he tells us at the opening of his letter, because treated at length in his speech of acceptance, a question that in the finishing paragraph of his letter he recognizes as paramount.

In his letter there is no attempt at connected reasoning in support of the positions of the Democratic party as set forth in its latest platform. As a vote-making effort, Mr. Bryan's letter holds no comparison by the side of the President's. In fact, as it looks to us, it is not a vote-making document at all. And the President's is—to those who have the patience to read through its length and yet not the freedom of mind to question the correctness of the President's ex-parte findings in favor of himself and weigh such findings for themselves in the light of an intelligent criticism. That is, to those of the President's supporters who are wavering but are still ready to accept his statements as gospel, his letter will appeal, for his statements of his Philippine policy are fair on their face.

And as to where the President's acts have made a mockery of such fair statements, of what a different meaning they have in his mouth, and in view of his Philippine policy, from what they have on their face, Mr. Bryan, in his letter, does not take the trouble to point out. In fact, and for the reason already stated, he eschews discussion of this matter in his letter and confines himself to a presentation of his position on other questions. And his position on these other questions, leaving that of free silver coinage aside, is strikingly akin to that of President McKinley. Truly is it remarked by the Philadelphia *Record*, a gold Democratic paper bitter in its opposition to Mr. Bryan in 1896, but of undecided leanings now, that as to other questions than those of silver and the Philippines, "Mr. Bryan does not put himself in serious conflict with Administration policies." Of course, Mr. Bryan would have us believe otherwise and the state-

ments in his letter of the Democratic positions on these questions are worded to this end. But his statement of the points of difference, on questions other than those relating to money and our Philippine policy, resolve themselves into this: There is indeed no wide difference between the promises of the Republican party and the Democracy, but no faith can be put in the Republican promises, in the promises of the Democracy reliance can be placed. But the record of Mr. Bryan's party is not such as to warrant the making of any such assertion or incline one to put trust in this latter assurance.

Mr. Bryan opens his letter by repeating the declaration of his letter of acceptance of 1896, that if elected President he will not be a candidate for re-election. In advance he wants to renounce all claim to be his own successor. He wants to have full note taken of his words, by uttering such words he wants to raise a bar that would, in the event of his election, stand in the way of his getting the renomination of his party should he desire it. For, if elected, he wants to be as free from temptation as possible, wants to put himself beyond the temptation to use the patronage of his office to further any personal ambition.

#### His Position on the Trust Question.

He then touches on the question of imperialism, merely to say that having treated it at length in his speech of acceptance he will dismiss it here without words and pass to a consideration of other matters. And then he does pass to a hurried and superficial treatment of many subjects, to a review of the planks of the Democratic platform other than those bearing on the question of imperialism. He speaks first of the trust question, of the growth of trusts under the present Administration, which is proof that it wants to do nothing to stop their growth, and means to do nothing whatever may be its promises, of the evils generally attributed to trusts, a squeezing up of prices on consumers, a squeezing down of prices on producers, a sacrifice of wage earners. He must plead guilty to the use of loose phrases for effect, as when he says "a private monopoly has always been an outlaw." For many private monopolies are legalized monopolies and as such protected by law, by the strong arm of the government, as monopolies based on patents, on copyrights, and, above all, on franchises—franchises the giving away of which is perhaps indefensible but which have been given away none the less.

Mr. Bryan draws no distinction between natural monopolies and artificial monopolies, between monopolies that are the creatures of special laws, privileges, discriminations and can be destroyed by the removal of such, and monopolies that are the creatures of natural and indestructible conditions, and that cannot be destroyed. And around these natural monopolies, which are in private hands, have grown evils, and so long as they remain in private hands such evils must continue to grow. The only remedy for such evils is to place such monopolies in the public's hands. And the greatest of these natural monopolies and the most fruitful of evil, the most fruitful in building artificial monopolies, is the railroad monopoly.

"A railroad," says a report of the Inter-state Commerce Commission, "is essentially a monopoly." Such a monopoly we cannot destroy, we can nationalize it, and if we would rid ourselves of the evils inseparable from monopoly in private hands, we must nationalize it.

Unprepared to advocate such nationalization, Mr. Bryan draws no distinction between natural monopolies that cannot be destroyed, that must be nationalized if we would destroy their evils, and artificial monopolies that can be destroyed. He has to avoid this distinction to avoid being drawn into a position that the Democracy will not take—cannot take and remain true to the interests of plutocracy. So he confines himself to generalities and flounders aimlessly. "I shall," he declares, "select an Attorney-General who will, without fear or favor, enforce exist-

ing laws; I shall recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly." But he gives no hint as to the kind of legislation he will recommend. The railroads are private monopolies, they are monopolies by their nature and monopolies they must remain. There is no legislation that Mr. Bryan might recommend that would dissolve them. They are indissoluble. They must remain monopolies; if we would destroy them as private monopolies, we must make them public monopolies. There is no other alternative. Private or public monopolies they must be. As monopolies they cannot be destroyed. What would Mr. Bryan do with such? He gives no hint. He never has given any; he often has refused.

Such monopolies, and we only cite the railroads as an example of natural monopolies, cannot be dissolved. They can be made harmless, aye, highly beneficial by being made into public monopolies. But Mr. Bryan does not advocate this. For him the alternative is to dodge or break with the Democratic party over advocacy of this, the only means of escape from the evils inseparable from natural monopolies in private hands. And he dodges.

Mr. Bryan's only specific proposal for dealing with the trusts is that which President Cleveland harped on to the exclusion of all else in his famous tariff message to Congress in 1887. It is a repeal of protective tariff duties, behind which some trusts are sheltered. But such repeal, wise enough in itself, would reach but a few of the artificially created monopolies and the great string of natural monopolies not at all.

#### On the Railroad Question.

The trust question dismissed with the assurance to the conservative vote, and to those who might be affrighted by the previous indiscriminate maledictions against the trusts, that "the Democratic party makes no war upon honestly acquired wealth," and that it does not "seek to embarrass corporations engaged in legitimate business," we come to the briefest yet most significant reference to the railroad question. We have Mr. Bryan planting himself on this question with Senator Cullum, of Illinois, and other advocates of a pooling law—a law to legalize the pooling of the receipts of competing roads and the virtual joining of such roads into railroad trusts. We have him doing this not in so many words but by indirection. He accuses the Republican party with having "persistently refused to comply with the urgent request of the Inter-state Commerce Commission for such an enlargement of the scope of the Inter-state Commerce law as will enable the Commission to realize the hopes aroused by its creation." And this request is to allow pooling, allow the formation of railroad trusts. And the accusation Mr. Bryan brings against the Republican party on this score is not quite open, indeed it is misleading. It is indeed true that a Republican Congress has not complied with the urgent request of the Inter-state Commerce Commission to pass a law legalizing pooling, but it has not complied because it has not dared. A bill was introduced last session in due form by Senator Cullum, Chairman of the Inter-state Commerce Committee of the Senate, but not pushed because the Republican leaders had not the courage to enact a law, in the face of a Presidential election, legalizing the formation of railroad trusts.

And now we have Mr. Bryan indicting the Republicans for this failure! We can hardly believe he knows what he does in the above-quoted innocent-looking sentence—innocent until read with a full understanding of what the request of the Inter-state Commerce Commission referred to, is. He goes on to say that "the Democratic party is pledged to legislation which will empower the Commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination and the public at large from unjust and unfair transportation rates." But this does not qualify the force of what has gone before. For according to the Commission the very thing needed to accomplish these things, so desirable in



themselves, is the legalizing of railroad pools, the elimination of competition among the railroads. This is all on the theory that the pressure of competition is the root of rate discriminations; that it is in the struggle of the railroads to get business that secret rebates and cuts are given. But there is a deeper root than this, and it lies in the temptation to the managing cliques of the railroads to use them as instruments for their personal gain, a temptation to give preferential rates to those industrial establishments in which they have an interest, a temptation to discriminate against those industrial establishments they have an interest in handicapping, or that they may want to wreck with a view to buying up cheap. And to such temptations they fall with the result that our railroads, essentially monopolies in private hands, are used as powerful engines in the uprearing of industrial monopolies, monopolies reared on freight preferences, and the centralizing of wealth in few hands. And no legalizing of pools, no elimination of competition among the railroads, is going to put an end to freight discriminations made with such aims as the above in view. Nothing but the nationalizing of the railroads, the taking of railroad management out of the hands of private cliques, with private interests which they can promote by the abuse of their powers, ever can.

#### On the Money Question.

Mr. Bryan takes up the question of free silver coinage in an unargumentative way. He expresses his satisfaction with the reiteration, by the Democratic party in national convention, of its faith in the policy of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, but reiterates none of the reasons he presented in the 1896 campaign as to why voters should support that policy. Indeed, many of the reasons he presented in 1896 would not do service now without material modification. He realizes that voters are not appealed to by free silver arguments as in 1896, that such arguments do not arouse their interest, that the making of such arguments will not instil fire into the campaign. And he does not waste his time in reiterating such arguments, either in his letter of acceptance or his speeches. Voters are tired of the subject, of the piling struggle between two schools of bullionists, a struggle that serves but to distract the attention of the people from the real money issue, the issue between a people's money that cannot be monopolized, the people controlling the supply and so the power to prevent any scarcity, break any corner, and a bullion money that is essentially a monopolist's money.

When this issue between a people's money and a monopolist's money, a money of stable purchasing power and a money of uncertain and changing value is raised, the interest of the people in the money question will be re-aroused. For then in the issue the people will have a real interest at stake. But while the issue is made between two kinds of bullion money, two kinds of money essentially alike, the interest of the people will sleep. And to this issue, which he insists on keeping so narrowed, Mr. Bryan only refers perfunctorily, as if to keep his record straight. He does not concern himself with presenting reasons in support of his position. He finds it easier to point to the change of face of the Republican party on this issue, to contrast its past advocacy of the policy of bimetallism with its present abandonment, and there stop. And this is what he does in his letter. He calls attention to such contrast and then makes an indirect bid for the gold-Democratic vote by hinting that the political complexion of the Senate is such that this question of free silver coinage is not an "immediate" issue. "Whether the Senate, now hostile to bimetallism," he declares, "can be changed during this campaign or the campaign of 1902 can only be determined after the votes are counted, but neither the present nor the future political complexion of Congress has prevented or should prevent an announcement of the party's position upon this subject."

Distinctly, this is such a declaration as will meet the commendation of Mr. Schurz and others who hold similar views.

For it is an indirect avowal on the part of Mr. Bryan of his belief that if elected President "he could do nothing for silver," could not change the money standard from gold until a Senate friendly to free silver coinage were elected.

Leaving the silver question, Mr. Bryan proceeds to speak of the currency bill, passed by Congress at its last session, as laying bare the purpose of the Republican party. "That purpose," he writes, "is now plain, and the people must choose between the retention of the greenbacks, issued and controlled in volume by the government, and a national bank note currency issued by the banks and controlled in their own interest."

It undoubtedly is the purpose of the Republican party to create a bank currency in place of a national, but the Democratic party is not to be trusted to oppose it. Put in power we would rather expect to see it proceed to carry out this purpose, not in the Republican way, indeed, but in a worse way. For the most steadfast and outspoken supporters of a free bank currency are found in the Democratic party. Indeed, as shown by a vote on an amendment offered to the currency bill, the present Democratic Senators are almost a unit in favor of permitting the state banks absolute freedom, so far as the nation is concerned, in the issue of bank notes. They are now prevented from making such issue by a prohibitory tax of ten per cent on the issues of state banks, a tax that drove the state bank notes out of existence and that the Democrats in the Senate voted to repeal only last winter—thus voting, in effect, to let down the bars to the issue of "wild cat currency." And further it is not mere retention of our greenbacks that we want. We want something better. The volume of our greenbacks, controlled indeed by the government, is now rigidly fixed by law. The volume cannot be increased to meet any demand however pressing. What we want is a currency the volume of which the government will be free to regulate in response to the ever changing demand, and in such way, and only such way, as will maintain a stability of prices.

But to proceed. "If the national bank notes are to be secured by bonds," continues Mr. Bryan, "the currency system now supported by the Republican party involves a permanent and increasing debt." But the banks do not expect to be ever tied down to the issue of a bond secured currency. The requirement of a deposit of bonds as security for circulation and as a pre-requisite to the taking out of circulation is objectionable to them, for it puts a restriction on their freedom to issue currency. While such requirement exists their control over the issue and volume of currency must be to some degree limited. And from any limitation, save such as they may impose on themselves in their own interest, they want to be relieved. Relieved of such limitation, and of all other restriction by suspension of specie payments, and their control over the volume and hence value of our currency would be complete, their power to reap the surplus earnings of other's toil, the accumulations of labor limitless. And the present currency law is but one small step in the direction of putting the banks in this position, not a final step by any means.

#### On the Miscellany of Democratic Planks.

However, we are getting away from the present. Dropping the money question Mr. Bryan continues with his seriatum endorsements of the planks of the Democratic platform. He expresses his approval of the demand for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote—an amendment that when presented in the present House had the approval of Republicans and Democrats alike. The House was almost unanimous in favor of this amendment. It is in the Senate, and among Democratic and Republican Senators alike, that such amendment meets opposition, some open, more the covert opposition of delay.

Mr. Bryan next takes up the direct legislation plank. His endorsement is as weak as the plank. He merely remarks that

the demand for direct legislation rests on sound theory. He does not enlighten us as to how far he is ready to advocate the spread of this principle in our system of government. With brief reference he leaves the subject and takes up the labor planks of the Kansas City platform, planks not so strong and outspoken, so vehement in denunciation as those adopted at Chicago in 1896. "While what is generally known as government by injunction is at present directed chiefly against the employees of corporations, when there is a disagreement between them and their employer, it involves a principle which concerns everyone," writes Mr. Bryan. "The purpose of the injunction in such cases," he explains, "is to substitute trial by judge for trial by jury." And he demands legislation that will protect the laborer against such abuse of the injunction and also the black list.

He next takes up the question of the arbitration of differences between wage-earners and employers. But he speaks of it rather as a sentiment, as a sound policy that ought to appeal to wage-earners and employers alike. He does not say what he would do, or rather that he would advocate the doing of anything by the state, in disputes where the soundness and justice of such policy may fail to appeal to wage earners and employers. Of compulsory arbitration he says not a word.

He is more definite in speaking of the demand that found its way into the Democratic platform for the creation of a Department of Labor and in giving his approval to the plank calling for the exclusion of Asiatic labor—that is of Japanese laborers as well as Chinese. He expresses himself in favor of a liberal pension policy in a way to out-vie the President, he emphasizes the plank of the Democratic platform favoring "the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States," and adds that the Republican party is not to be trusted to carry out the very similar plank to be found in its platform. And as proof of this he points to "the failure of the Republican party to make any progress in carrying out a pledge contained in its platform of four years ago." But on the other hand one might point to the fact that during those four years the most earnest and persistent advocate of the plans to build the canal under government subsidy, much as the Pacific railroads were built, leaving the canal under private ownership and control, was Senator Morgan of Alabama—a Senator for whom Mr. Bryan's party is responsible.

Mr. Bryan admits that the promised Cuban policy of the Democratic party is the declared policy of the Republican but insists that the Democratic party can be more safely trusted to carry out that policy. He speaks of the time being ripe for a systematic and extended effort to reclaim the arid lands of the west, even as does the Republican platform; he condemns the extravagance of the Republican party in general terms; declares that "by inadvertence the income tax plank agreed upon by the Resolution Committee was omitted from the platform as read" to the Kansas City Convention and expresses his strong approval of such a plank. And then he finishes off his letter with a recognition of "imperialism" as the paramount issue.

To sum up, his letter is destined, as, indeed, it was obviously intended, to take a place in the campaign quite subordinate to that filled by his formal speech of acceptance delivered at Indianapolis.

#### "Opportunities"

Is the appropriate title of a little book recently issued, containing a concise description of the towns along the line of the Northern Pacific Railway in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Manitoba, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington, where business openings can be found at the present time. Full particulars are given of the existing conditions in the places, and persons contemplating a change of location for any commercial enterprise will find in this work a mine of valuable information. Copies will be sent free upon application to C. W. Mott, General Emigration Agent, N. P. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.—*Adv.*

## Peoples Party News.

By Special Correspondents of THE AMERICAN.

*Believing it will be of great advantage to Populists and also materially advance the cause of the Peoples Party to keep its members posted on the progress of the campaign, we have arranged with leading Populists throughout the United States, who have the people's cause profoundly at heart, to send us special news letters which we shall publish over their signatures week by week. The aim is to furnish reliable information that will make a substantial basis to work from.*

### Ohio,

BY MOSES S. HART,

Chairman, Peoples Party State Committee of Ohio.

I have been unable to give you anything definite before as I did not know where we were at. Matters have so shaped themselves in the last week that our petitions will, by the last of this week, contain enough signatures to be filed with the Secretary of State. In this state the law requires one per cent. of the total vote cast at the preceding state election, which required us to secure almost 12,000 names. So you can see what an herculean task we had in a state with practically no organization. We have been able to so far organize that by the end of next week we will probably have five or six districts organized, with candidates for Congress in the field. I can say to you that just now the outlook appears to me brighter and more hopeful than it has in the last four years. We are working very hard to get Ohio reorganized. It is very hard and slow work, but we are very hopeful that in the end we will be successful.

### North Carolina.

CALL FOR THE PEOPLES PARTY STATE CONVENTION.

True Populists of North Carolina, and all other honest friends of reform who are willing to support the fundamental principles advocated by the Peoples party, and are opposed to fusion, dickering, trading and trafficking with any of the old parties, are hereby requested to meet in State Convention, in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 11th day of October, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating an Elector for each Congressional District of the state and two Electors for the state at large, pledged to vote for Barker and Donnelly for President and Vice-President of the United States, the only Peoples party national ticket in the field in this campaign; also to elect a State Central Committee, a State Chairman, fill vacancies on the National Committee and transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

This is intended to be a mass convention, and all true reformers, without regard to past party affiliations, are invited to attend and take part in the proceedings thereof. If you are sincere in your advocacy of reform, this is your opportunity to come forward and give proof of your sincerity. If you wish to see the Peoples party live in North Carolina and continue to fight for our great principles and for personal liberty, instead of allowing a clique of political schemers to destroy the party by bartering away its principles in order to secure offices for a few politicians, come to the convention, even if you have to make some special effort to get there, and help save the integrity and honor of the Peoples party. Its very existence is in danger.

Yours fraternally,

PERCY L. GARDNER,  
Provisional Secretary.

JAMES P. SOSSAMAN,  
Provisional Chairman.

### Nebraska.

LINCOLN, NEB., Sept. 24.—The Mid-Road Populists won a decisive victory in court to-day, when a decision was handed down upholding their right to go on the official ballot as "Populists." The Fusionists in Nebraska are officially known as the Peoples Independent party, and they denied the right of the Mid-Roaders to use the name Populists, because the other party was generally known by that title, and the voters would be deceived if the Mid-Roaders had the right to use it. The court upholds the claim of the Mid-Roaders.

### A Mountain Tourist

In search of grand and beautiful scenery finds such a profusion of riches in Colorado that before planning a trip it will be well for you to gain all the information possible. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad publishes a series of useful illustrated pamphlets, all of which may be obtained by writing S. K. Hooper, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Denver, Colorado.—*Adv.*



## EVOLUTION OF THE DEDICATION.

THERE was a time when the dedication of a book was a matter of considerably more importance than at present. Indeed, the fact of dedication was often the making of the book or at any rate a most essential part of it, for, except for the kindly disposed friend who patronized the lowly author with money or influence, or both, and who incidentally gained not a little reflected honor where the book proved a success and sometimes, perhaps, approbium or ridicule where the case was reversed, many a book would scarcely have gotten beyond manuscript, even if so far, for the life of the literary man used to be decidedly harder than that of his present day compeer is reputed to be. Once the writer—be he playwright or poet—was looked down upon and held in contempt by society even though he happened to be a Shakespeare. Therefore, was he sorely in need not only of the material but also the moral support of some rich and influential patron. Otherwise he could hope for no public favor or approval, unless it was by accident.

Thus, nothing was more natural, and we may add, fitting, than for an author to dedicate his work to some well-known personage, especially if he was further indebted to that particular individual for favors and assistance. In fact, the patron stood to the literary man of the olden time somewhat as does the publisher of our highly specialized era to the writer of the day. But gradually the abundantly sufficient reasons for the dedication disappeared, until now, generally speaking, the dedication can claim no greater justification than sentimentality. Its original object has practically gone. The old-time dedication usually showed distinct character and was frequently a literary gem, doing honor to the patron to whom it was properly inscribed in the testimony of respect, and, if you will, in payment for services rendered. The modern dedication is hardly more than a mark of personal regard or friendship and aims at nothing more, save in sporadic cases where an author attempts to win popular favor by inscribing his book to the populace or to a cause of vital public concern.

Now let us take a few examples of dedications in different periods. To begin with Shakespeare and his dedication of "The Rape of Lucrece," to the Earl of Southampton, to whose largesses he owed many of the material things of life:

"The love I dedicate to your Lordship is without end; whereof this Pamphlet without beginning is but a superfluous Moity. The warrant I have of your Honourable disposition, not the worth of my untutored Lines makes it assured of acceptance. What I have done is yours, what I have to do is yours, being part in all I have, devoted yours. Were my worth greater, my duty would shew greater, meane time, as it is, it is bound to your Lordship; To whom I wish long life still lengthned with all happiness.

Your Lordship's in all duty,  
William Shakespeare."

Here, in the description of "The Poetaster," we see how Ben Jonson recognized a friendly service, although in this case he was not seeking support in any sense but rather acknowledging his appreciation of assistance given in getting him out of a scrape which threatened serious consequences:

TO THE  
VIRTUOUS, AND MY WORTHY FRIEND,  
MR. RICHARD MARTIN.

Sir, A thankful man owes a courtesy ever; the unthankful but when he needs it. To make mine own mark appear, and shew by which of these seals I am known, I send you this piece of what may live of mine; for whose innocence, as for the author's, you were once a noble and timely undertaker to the greatest justice of this kingdom. Enjoy now the delight of your goodness, which is to see that prosper you preserved, and posterity to owe the reading of that, without offence, to your name, which so much ignorance and malice of the times then conspired to have suppress.

Your true Lover,  
Ben Johnson."

When a certain nobleman stole a curl from the head of a lovely lady, to the great annoyance of her influential relatives, Alexander Pope made the incident the basis for that mock-heroic, the "Rape of the Lock," which he dedicated to the abused one. From the inscription we quote as follows:

"It would be in vain to deny that I have some regard for this piece, since I dedicate it to You. Yet you may bear me witness, it was intended only to divert a few young Ladies, who have good sense and good humor enough to laugh not only at their sex's little unguarded follies, but at their own. But as it was communicated with the air of a Secret, it soon found its way into the world. An imperfect copy having been offer'd to a Book-

seller, you had the good-nature for my sake to consent to the publication of one more correct: This I was forced to, before I had executed half my design, for the Machinery was entirely wanting to complete it. The Machinery, Madam, is a term invented by the Critics, to signify that part which the Deities, Angels or Demons, are made to act in a Poem. \* \* \* These Machines I determined to raise on a very new and odd foundation, the Rosicrucian doctrine of Spirits. I know how disagreeable it is to make use of hard words before a Lady; but 'tis so much the concern of a Poet to have his works understood, and particularly by your Sex, that you must give me leave to explain two or three difficult terms. \* \* \* If this Poem had as many Graces as there are in your Person, or in your Mind, yet I could never hope it should pass through the world half so Uncensored as You have done. But let its fortune be what it will, mine is happy enough, to have given me this occasion of assuring you that I am, with the truest esteem," etc.

At a time sixty years later, in 1772, we find Goldsmith thus dedicating his well-known comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," to Dr. Johnson:

"By inscribing this slight performance to you, I do not mean so much to compliment you as myself. It may do me some honour to inform the public, that I have lived many years in intimacy with you. It may serve the interests of mankind also to inform them, that the greatest wit may be found in a character, without impairing the most unaffected piety. \* \* \*

When Boswell, the unequalled biographer, came to dedicate his immortal "Life of Johnson" he selected Sir Joshua Reynolds, and, after eulogizing him in terms unstinted, thus proceeded:

"If a work should be inscribed to one who is master of the subject of it, and whose approbation, therefore, must insure it credit and success, the Life of Dr. Johnson is, with the greatest propriety, dedicated to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was the intimate and beloved friend of that great man; \* \* \*

The eighteenth century saw the end of the dedication as a life-giving element in literature, and as a something distinctive and characteristic enough in itself to command attention. Thenceforth the tendency has been for it to give way and disappear. The full form, as in the above examples, which prevailed for so long went out of vogue with its usefulness and we find instead the simple dedication as that in which Scott dedicates "The Lady of the Lake":

"TO  
the most noble  
JOHN JAMES  
MARQUIS OF ABERCORN  
&c. &c. &c.  
This Poem is Inscribed  
by  
THE AUTHOR."

The same form was observed by Lord Byron in dedicating "Parisina":

"TO  
SCROPE BERDMORE DAVIES, ESQ.  
The following Poem  
is Inscribed  
By one who has long admired his talents  
and valued his friendship."

Thackeray, with "Henry Esmond," returns to the old style, but for a special reason and with an explanation, as will be readily seen in reading the following:

"To the Right Honorable  
WILLIAM BINGHAM, LORD ASHBURTON.  
My dear Lord,

The writer of a book which copies the manners and language of Queen Anne's time, must not omit the Dedication to the Patron; and I ask leave to inscribe these volumes to your Lordship for the sake of the great kindness and friendship which I owe to you and yours. My volumes will reach you when the Author is on his voyage to a country where your name is as well known as here. Wherever I am, I shall gratefully regard you; and shall not be the less welcomed because I am

Your obliged friend and servant,  
W. M. Thackeray."

And now to close with the dedications of a few recent books taken somewhat at random. The message in all is quite similar, and with more meaning to the author than the reader as a rule. It is chiefly one of sentiment in which the public can scarcely be expected to share very keenly, though we are free to say that such an inscription as this: "To HER who Christened the Ship and had the Courage to Remain Behind," with which Dr. Nansen dedicates "Farthest North," touches a sympathetic chord in

the heart which responds warmly. There is some general interest in and understanding of the dedication of "Bandanna Ballads," which reads:

"Dedicated to the Memory of all  
the Faithful Mammies who ever  
Sung Southern Babes to Rest."

Again there is something characteristic about this of the second volume of D. G. Mitchell's "American Lands and Letters":

"To the Little Group  
of Grandchildren  
Born and Bred upon the Shores of  
that Great Lake  
Where they build Cities and burn them—  
and build Exhibition Palaces  
(Which outshine all Exhibits)  
I dedicate  
This Second Volume of American Talks  
Trusting it may find  
A kindly reading in their Hustling Western World  
and spur them to keep alive that trail  
of Home Journeyings into these Eastern Quietudes  
under the trees  
which we Grayheads Love."

"To Have and to Hold" is dedicated "To the Memory of my mother"; "Richard Carvel":

"To  
JAMES E. YEATMAN, ESQUIRE,  
of Saint Louis,  
an American Gentleman whose life is  
an example to his Countrymen."

These, and the following from "McLaughlin and Old Oregon," certainly have but little significance to the public at large:

"To  
MY HUSBAND  
Without whose encouragement this work would  
not have been undertaken  
This Book  
is most affectionately dedicated."

Miss Cholmondeley clearly tries to play upon the common love for the great when she dedicates "Red Pottage":

"To  
VICTORIA  
Good things have not kept aloof,  
\* \* \* \* \*  
I have not lack'd thy mild reproof,  
Nor golden largesse of thy praise."

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- CHAPTERS ON ANIMALS. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton, edited by W. P. Trent. Pp. 88, illustrated. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 15c.
- GOODY TWO SHOES. Attributed to Oliver Goldsmith, edited by Charles Welsh. Pp. 51, illustrated. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 10c.
- JACKANAPES. By Juliana H. Ewing, with an introduction by W. P. Trent. Pp. 58, illustrated. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 10c.
- THE TEMPEST. Abridged and edited by Sarah W. Hiestand. Pp. 98, illustrated. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 15c.
- THE WONDERFUL CHAIR, and the Tales it Told. By Frances Browne, edited by M. V. O'Shea. Pp. 87, illustrated. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 10c.
- AMERICA'S ECONOMIC SUPREMACY. By Brooks Adams. Pp. 222. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.
- NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF AUTHORS. Compiled by William Stone Booth. Pp. 70. New York: The Macmillan Co. 25c.
- WORLD POLITICS as Influenced by the Oriental Situation. By Paul S. Reinsch. Pp. 366. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.
- THE MAID OF SAN JACINTO, the Bride of the Orient, and Other Poems. By Charles D. Hudgins. Pp. 134. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Pub. Co.
- OLIVER CROMWELL. By Theodore Roosevelt. Pp. 260, illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.
- PAUL JONES: Founder of the American Navy. A History. By Augustus C. Buell. Two Vols. Pp. 328, 373. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.
- SAM HOUSTON. By Sarah Barnwell Elliott. Pp. 149. *The Beacon Biographies*. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75c.
- STONEWALL JACKSON. By Carl Hovey. Pp. 131. *The Beacon Biographies*. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75c.
- THE MIDDLE FIVE. Indian Boys at School. By Francis La Flesche. Pp. 227. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.25.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

### Roosevelt's Character by Himself.

*Oliver Cromwell.* By THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

It has well been said that the busy man has always time to do things. While this, in the main, is undoubtedly true, we much question the benefits that very generally follow a too extensive application of the maxim. As a ready and prominent instance we might well cite the case of Governor Roosevelt. Few men have had a life of such activity and variety as the chief executive of the State of New York. Few men stand so high in the estimation of their fellow men, and, we may also safely add, few men have succeeded in winning such remarkable and unqualified success as Theodore Roosevelt. We are glad to welcome and commend his sturdy Americanism, even though he is often overbearing self-assertive and opinionated. There is much, very much, to admire in the life of Governor Roosevelt, but on the other hand he, as other men, has his failings. Casting aside all partisan politics and examining Governor Roosevelt as the man and not the Republican leader, we are as forcibly impressed with his bad qualities as we are with his good. And one of the most serious faults in Governor Roosevelt's composition is his inability to see and recognize the fact that he often tries to do too much. The book before us is a good case in point.

The very idea of any fair-minded and evenly balanced man, living the full, active, busy life that Governor Roosevelt has for many years, presuming to write, off hand, a life history of such an historical personage as Oliver Cromwell without any careful research, and without any preparation to speak of, is almost as ridiculous as it is unfair to both subject and author. We have no doubt that Governor Roosevelt will deny this lack of preparation and care with all the vigor and bumptiousness of his hot-blooded and irrepressible nature, but the fact remains that his life of Cromwell shows no evidence of anything other than pure, unadulterated Rooseveltism. No one other than a prejudiced admirer of Governor Roosevelt can claim for this book anything that will rightly entitle it to a place among the serious and reliable histories of Oliver Cromwell.

In the first place, Governor Roosevelt, while always a fresh and vigorous writer and an enthusiast here, as in all sides of his varied life, has never yet in any of his writings given evidence of any real merit as historian or serious writer. True, he has written much (that is one of Governor Roosevelt's failings, for he has done too much of everything to be perfect in anything), but never yet has he published any book of more than passing interest. He is a good writer of sketches of men and things, though even here we must expect to find Roosevelt cropping out at all times, but he is not so composed as to be either fitted or able to take his place among the great American historians. He was an excellent Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a brilliant Colonel of the Rough Riders, in many respects he has made an admirable Governor of New York, and perhaps he may well fill the Vice-Presidential chair if elected. Besides this, in a literary way, he has done many things well worth the reading. His book on "The Rough Riders" was about as good a book of the kind as any man could have written, and we so stated our opinion at the time of its publication. But when Governor Roosevelt comes out and poses as a real historian, and then has the face to call this book a life of Oliver Cromwell, we are reluctantly constrained to give as our judgment that he has not helped his reputation thereby. It may be charged against us that we are showing passion and political prejudice in that we discuss Governor Roosevelt rather than the merits of his book. To such we would say that our author's life of Cromwell is more of a character sketch of one Theodore Roosevelt than it is a life of Oliver Cromwell, and therefore we are forced to discuss the author at greater length than we would under ordinary circumstances.

Coming to the book, we must say that it is simply a hurried sketch of Oliver Cromwell; a sketch that would and did pass very well as a magazine article, but one wholly unfitted to appear in book form as a serious life of the great English Protector. There is really very little more to be said of this book. When we have completed a careful reading of it we are about as far from understanding Cromwell as before we picked up the book. Honestly and truly we have failed to gather anything new or of value about Cromwell's life from a reading of this book. It makes interesting enough reading, as all Theodore Roosevelt's writings do, but that is all. We laid the book down surprised, hurt, humiliated, and with a feeling of great sorrow that such a man



as the author is was ready to publish this life of Cromwell to the world.

Of Cromwell himself, what is there more to say, other than that which all students well know. He was a man of the people, who, holding himself ever accountable to God, did his duty with all his strength according to the light that was in him. Cromwell was one of the greatest men England has produced, certainly the greatest of English rulers. He is a man who is being more and more appreciated as the years go by; he is a man who will be greater in the future, as he is greater now in the present than he was in the past. Oliver Cromwell did much for England, God alone knows how much, and if he wandered from the path of strict justice, and he most certainly often did, and if he was carried away by the lust for power and personal influence, as he was quite frequently in his later years, let us try to forget and forgive his failings in the true splendor of his grand accomplishments. He made Englishmen free, more than any other one Englishman; he demonstrated in the only practical manner that a king is accountable to his God and to the people over whom he is called to rule, as is the simplest of his subjects; he made Englishmen recognize their manhood and their power. And if he failed at the critical period; if he forgot his obligations and his duties in the love of personal power, we can but sorrow that a man so great, so infinitely powerful, should have fallen at the very moment when true victory and real success were his. God rest his soul and give us to-day and in the future other Cromwells, who strive mightily, after all has been said, for their fellows, for their country, and for their God.

The book is beautifully gotten up in the same style as "The Rough Riders," with numerous and excellent illustrations.

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#### Jefferson's Views as Stated by Himself.

*The Jeffersonian Cyclopedia.* A Comprehensive Collection of the Views of Thomas Jefferson. Edited by JOHN P. FOLEY. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$7.50.

This is a work the importance and value of which can only be fully appreciated and recognized after a thorough examination of it. But all those who believe honestly and firmly in a democratic form of government and who are ready to pledge their lives, fortunes and sacred honor that equal rights and opportunities shall be accorded all men (and they are yet not a few) and who, holding these precepts dear, honor, respect and revere the memory of Thomas Jefferson, can in a measure comprehend the great usefulness of a work such as that before us. The thousands who look to Jefferson, as the one above all others in whom Americanism and American institutions find their highest expression, and whose sayings and doctrines upon government, etc., they conceive to be the very quintessence of what is wisest and best, will particularly prize this book.

The scope and purpose of the work cannot be more briefly stated than in the following words from the preface: "The Jeffersonian Cyclopedia is designed to be a complete classified arrangement of the writings of Thomas Jefferson on Government, Politics, Law, Education, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Navigation, Finance, Morals, Religious Freedom, and many other topics of permanent human interest. It contains everything of importance that Jefferson wrote on these subjects." In it the editor has sought "to arrange and classify the theories and principles of Jefferson, so as to make them available in ready reference form," and further to make "a Manual of Jeffersonian Doctrine, accurate, complete, impartial, giving Jefferson's views, theories, and ideas in his own words."

This work, as now completed and presented, makes a large volume of over a thousand pages, containing no less than 9,228 extracts arranged alphabetically according to topic, with reference for each, besides an Appendix giving in full the more important papers written by Jefferson. Among these is of course the Declaration of Independence, which, as here printed to show the changes made in the original draft of the document as submitted by Thomas Jefferson, is very interesting to students. The preparation of a work of this character involves great labor, patience, care, and, above all, if it is to be reliable and valuable as a ready reference, the absence of all prejudice on the part of the compiler, who has it so easily in his power to bias and ruin it simply through the selection of quotations he shall make. We are glad to say that Mr. Foley has kept well clear of everything of the sort and hence one is safe in putting confidence in the work as one truly reflecting, as in his own words it expresses, the views, opinions, beliefs, and thoughts of Thomas Jefferson. The elucidation of certain points in foot-notes by the editor is a useful feature.

Doubtless many will turn the pages of this cyclopedia in search of something from the pen of Jefferson which they can use with effect in supporting or strengthening this or that proposition. And this prompts us to a remark or two bearing upon the practice. It is easy to hunt out bits from the writings and sayings of great men—men whose works were so great as to win them the respect and confidence not only of contemporaries but of the generations who followed—and apply them to different or perhaps similar cases at another time, but it is always well in doing this to bear in mind that there are seldom two cases and two times when the identical advice would serve to equal purpose and to the precise same end. What applied once, may or may not apply at some future time, and, what is more, the view taken of any question is apt to change or at least be affected by new lights. Therefore while it is easy to quote from an honored man in support of our beliefs, it by no means certainly follows that because we can find an apt phrase he would have taken our ground and view. The only safety is to judge words by acts, and even then we may not be absolutely sure. With this warning we shall proceed in the way common to men and make a few selections, which, even though Jefferson may not have meant by them all we take them to mean, at least strike responsive chords in us and seem to fit in at the present time. Therefore have we chosen and do we commend the following to the thoughtful consideration of our readers.

"The influence over government must be shared among all the people. If every individual which composes their mass participates of the ultimate authority, the government will be safe; because the corrupting of the whole mass will exceed any private resources of wealth; and public ones cannot be provided but by levies on the people. In this case every man would have to pay his own price."

Here do we find briefly but clearly stated the prime reasons and necessity for direct popular voice in government and the immeasurable advantages to be so gained and preserved. Again says Jefferson: "The rights of the people to the exercise and fruits of their own industry can never be protected against the selfishness of rulers not subject to their control at short periods." For practical application of this maxim we turn to Direct Legislation. And could there be a better argument for the Imperative Mandate than is to be found here?

"Unless the mass retains sufficient control over those intrusted with the powers of their government, these will be perverted to their own oppression, and to the perpetuation of wealth and power in the individuals and their families selected for the trust. Whether our Constitution has hit on the exact degree of control necessary, is yet under experiment."

And then, to sum up, we quote the following which state maxims so true as to be indisputable: "Governments are more or less republican as they have more or less of the element of popular election and control in their composition." "The people will err sometimes and accidentally, but never designedly and with a systematic and persevering purpose of overthrowing the free principles of the government."

Turning to another point we find this: "Were I called upon to decide whether the people had best be omitted in the legislative or judicial department, I would say it is better to leave them out of the legislative. The execution of the laws is more important than the making them." This is a recognition clear and distinct that the judiciary is human and hence fallable, and may, with equal propriety be advanced as an argument for putting the judiciary within the power of the people. Elsewhere wrote Jefferson:

"We already see the power, installed for life, responsible to no authority, (for impeachment is not even a scare-crow) advancing with a noiseless and steady pace to the great object of consolidation. The foundations are already deeply laid by their decisions, for the annihilation of constitutional state rights and the removal of every check, every counterpoise to the engulfing power of which themselves are to make a sovereign part. . . . Let the future appointments of judges be for four or six years, and removable by the President and Senate. This will bring their conduct, at regular periods, under revision and probation, and may keep them in equipoise between the general and special governments."

Here then, do we see that Jefferson foresaw and appreciated the dangers likely to arise to popular government from our judicial system. And seeking a way to guard against them, in which direction did he look for relief? Towards the sovereign people.

"A better remedy I think, and indeed the best I can devise, would be

to give future commissions to judges for six years (the senatorial term) with a reappointability by the President with the approbation of *both* houses. That of the House of Representatives imports a majority of citizens, that of the Senate a majority of States, and that of both a majority of the three sovereign departments of the existing government, to wit, of its Executive and Legislative branches."

Apopros of certain tendencies of the hour, we quote the following:

"There can be no question, in a mind truly American, whether it is best to send our citizens and property into certain captivity, and then wage war for their recovery, or to keep them at home, and to turn seriously to that policy which plants the manufacturer and the husbandman side by side and establishes at the door of every one that exchange of mutual labors and comforts, which we have hitherto sought in distant regions, and under perpetual risk of broils with them."

Some duplication occurs in the book, which, avoided, would have been of advantage in reducing to that extent its bulk. Note, among others, paragraphs 1073-5926; 1415-5852; 3534-6584; 3536-6609; 3823-8444; 3943-6599; 5011-5083; 5594-5819, and 5986-9177. Other than this repetition, which is the result of clerical oversight and of no real importance or damage, we have nought to say except in commendation of this work, which should find a place in every reference library at least, and will prove highly valuable to students, public men and many others. Ten illustrations and a full topical cross-reference index complete the volume, which is well printed and strongly and appropriately bound.

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#### Is Chinese or Russian Influence to Dominate at Peking?

*Overland to China.* By ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.

Russia or England, which is to be the paramount power in China, which is to be the controlling influence in Chinese and Asiatic politics and affairs? This is the question the present discourse by the well-known newspaper correspondent and author-traveler, Archibald R. Colquhoun, attempts to answer. Recent and transpiring events in China lead us to hesitate in granting our author's conclusion that either England or Russia must be the master and ruler of Asiatic and Chinese politics. There is surely some room for the belief held by a few far-sighted students in the years that have gone, and by many since the display of strength and life in the Chinese Empire in the struggle now under way, that both of these powers and all the rival nations will be compelled to bow before the weight of Chinese numbers and admit that the yellow man will himself control the destiny of China, if not of Asia. The calm manner our author and other seemingly intelligent people have of dividing up and holding in utter subjection some 400,000,000 of Chinese, as if they were so many sheep to be led to the slaughter, is indeed most absurdly ridiculous on its very face. It is one thing to march an army to Peking, but it is quite another thing for a nation whose base of supplies is many thousands of miles away to overrun the Chinese Empire and make of it a subject nation, if not, indeed, a piece and parcel of such country's dominion. We fancy our author after witnessing recent events in China would be glad to modify some of the bold and wild assertions that have found place within the pages of this book. We know that much must be forgiven Mr. Colquhoun from the fact that it has been the habit of foreigners to belittle the Chinese and treat with absolute scorn any one considering or recognizing the rights of the Chinaman in and to his own country, or thinking him capable of the slightest resistance to those who came there to exploit and rob him. The Chinese are such a patient and long suffering people that the foreigner had almost come to believe that they only existed in order that the white man might use them for his own benefit. But from all dreams there must come an awakening, and so with this Chinese dream.

Mr. Colquhoun has undertaken to study the march of Russian power and influence in Asia, and to figure the effects they will have on his own England. His conclusions cannot be pleasant or satisfactory to any Englishman. He has been forced to recognize it as a fact that the past five years has seen the total defeat of England in all her attempts to resist the encroachments of Russia in the Asiatic field where England was once completely master. No longer is England regarded by the Chinese as the European power whose friendship is to be won and cultivated and whose enmity is to be feared and avoided, for no longer does England, nor dare she play the high and commanding

hand of former years. Russia has gradually and irresistibly moved forward into Asia, driving everything before her, until to-day she is completely master of the situation in so far as the European powers are concerned. Mr. Colquhoun is well aware that with the completion of the Siberian railway, Russia will be amply prepared and ready to dictate the policy of the foreigners in the Far East. If China herself cannot rise and demand by force, for no other way is possible, the right to control her own country and manage her own affairs, there can be no other outcome save that of complete Russian supremacy in the Chinese empire. For an Englishman to acknowledge the downfall of his country's power, is a good deal to ask, but Mr. Colquhoun, as a careful student, cannot go behind the facts. Thus we find him writing:

"While Russian diplomatists, quietly working with a clearly defined end in view have effected the peaceful cession to their country of a territory so vast in itself, and presenting such great commercial and political potentialities, the British government has been emulating the ostrich. . . . China has now passed into such a condition that indifference is no longer possible for her, neither will it be long possible for us. It is preeminently true in China that whoever is not for Britain is against her, and the alternative must soon be faced by the most reluctant of governments; shall they vindicate the interests of the British—and of the Anglo-Saxon race generally—vigorously, manfully, and straightforwardly, or submit to their being completely crushed by the powers who are pressing forward their own claims to the entire exclusion of those of Britain? . . . It was an ominous day for her Asiatic empire when Britain's statesmen surrendered their initiative in the Far East, because, though the mischief was done in a fit of preoccupation and absence of mind, and in a situation which had been suddenly sprung upon them and in which they were left without any guiding intelligence, yet the step is irretrievable; for the other great powers of Europe, better informed, stepped in without hesitation and occupied the place that Great Britain had vacated. . . . Where Great Britain had led for two generations, with an undisputed title of priority in all external affairs of China, she has since 1895 been glad to follow the lead of powers over whose interests she aforetime cast the aegis of her protection."

To our mind one of the most absurd and brazen things about Mr. Colquhoun and other Englishmen, is their confirmed habit of linking British and American interests together in all Far Eastern policies. One would almost think that we were already bound hand and foot by a close and unbreakable alliance with England to uphold her hands against all the world, if need be. Mr. Colquhoun goes a little too far when he confidently says, "There is no disguising that fact that a period of intense and increasing energy is about to begin and must be met by preparedness, to be ready for a conflict which is more than probable. It is time, therefore, that Britain and the United States should interest themselves and decide on some common plan." Our true policy in the Far East is to avoid all complications and entangling alliances with foreign powers, and to steadfastly maintain the independent policy laid down by James Monroe with regard to foreign affairs.

We would like to take up in some detail the many interesting features of this book. We desire, however, to heartily commend the absolutely uniform fairness of all Mr. Colquhoun says. He gives to his readers a new picture of Siberia and its possibilities. Russia may, indeed, be justly proud of her development of her Asiatic territory, and the future, Mr. Colquhoun tells us, will abundantly demonstrate the wisdom and far-sightedness of the statesmen who have fathered Russian affairs for the past fifty years. Our author found Siberia just about ready for the awakening, both commercially and politically, that is destined to astonish the world. Speaking of the reports of dissatisfaction in Siberia with the Russian Imperial government Mr. Colquhoun tells us that nothing is farther removed from the truth, that on the contrary the Siberian is well content to live under the protecting hand of the "Great White Czar," that he is proud of Russia and of the part she is playing in the world's affairs, and is for "Russia, Mistress of the World," the motto, Mr. Colquhoun tells us, that unites all Russians from Archangle to Port Arthur.

Siberian greatness and Siberian future, as well as the position of Russia in China, depends on the great Siberian railway now about completed. It is this railroad that has made possible Russian aggression in China, and it is the ability of Russia to pour her armies into China by this method that has caused her triumphant control of the Far Eastern situation. To repeat, our author sees very clearly that England's position is not an enviable one, that among the nations in the Far East she is a



back number, and so regarded. Mr. Colquhoun cries out for a determined and aggressive foreign policy for England in those quarters as the only method of retaining any influence there. He would meet the crisis now, before Russia is as fully prepared as she will be upon the completion of the Siberian railway.

The book is nicely printed on good, firm paper, with numerous illustrations and four useful and handy maps.

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#### Walt Whitman, Poet and Man.

*The Essay on Walt Whitman.* By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. With a Little Journey to the Home of Whitman, by ELBERT HUBBARD. East Aurora, N. Y.: The Roycroft Shop.

He who loves beauty for beauty's own sake; he who worships at the shrine of perfection; he who in fact is a firm believer in the eternal loveliness of truth in all things, will in this perfect little book of the Roycrofts find his heart's desire. Not only as an artistic production, but also for the solid written truth within does this book satisfy the most critical. A feeling of perfect content comes over us as we glance at the exquisite bas-relief frontispiece of the head of Walt Whitman, at the title page and then on through the entire book, and recognize the perfection attained in the printer's art. We are tempted to agree with the old Greek philosopher, Plato, that "forever through all the universe tends toward that which is lovely." The work of the Roycrofts is a living exemplification of the truth and justice of the remark.

In this book we find Walt Whitman, the man, as he was to his fellow men, and Walt Whitman, the poet, as seen by a critical admirer. The world knows that Robert Louis Stevenson was fitted perhaps as no other man to understand and measure the poetry of Whitman as it was entitled to be understood and measured. Many perhaps have read his fair and frank discussion of Walt Whitman and may recall the following from his pen which so clearly gives us a true insight into the poetry of Whitman: "Too often, I fear, he is the only one who can perceive the rhythm; and in spite of Mr. Swinburne, a great part of his work considered as verse is poor bald stuff. Considered, not as verse, but as speech, a great part of it is full of strange and admirable merits. . . . The result is a most surprising compound of plain grandeur, sentimental affection and downright nonsense."

Excellent as Stevenson's work is, we are more impressed by the striking pen picture of Walt Whitman, the man, by Elbert Hubbard. We consider it, by all odds, the best thing in the book. This may be because Mr. Hubbard's sketch is new, whereas Mr. Stevenson's essay is second-hand, as it were. Still, Mr. Hubbard understands his man, and all know the head of the Roycroft Shop understands how to write in a quaint, oratorical fashion wholly his own, but none the less in a way to appeal to the noblest sentiments of his readers. As yet Mr. Hubbard is not understood and his real worth outside that of mere printer, not recognized. In this little sketch of that most human and yet odd of poets, Walt Whitman, he shows us that he accepted the poet as Whitman himself would like to be accepted, for Whitman desired to see and saw things as they really were, and liked to have people see him as he really was, and no wonder, for he was, despite a tendency to testiness, even frank and earnest, affectionate and true, and above all else received, and taught others to receive, with thankfulness, the many and constant blessings of life that hour by hour, and day by day are being showered upon us by the Father. Mr. Hubbard's own words are so interesting that we must quote a little:

"Some men make themselves homes; and others there be who rent rooms. Walt Whitman was essentially a citizen of the world; the world was his home and mankind were his friends. There was a quality in the man peculiarly universal; a strong, virile poise that asked for nothing, but took what it needed. He loved men as brothers, yet his brothers after the flesh understood him not; he loved children—they turned to him instinctively—but he had no children of his own; he loved women, and yet this strongly sexed and manly man never loved a woman. . . . It requires two to make a home. The first home was made when a woman, cradling in her arms a baby, crooned a lullaby. All the tender sentimentality we throw around a place is the result of the sacred thought that we live there with some one else. It is our home. The home is a trust—the place where we retire and shut the world out. Lovers make a home just like birds make a nest, and unless a man knows the spell of the divine passion, I hardly see how he can have a home at all. He only rents a room. . . . Milton knew all about Heaven, and Dante conducts us through Hell, but it was left for Whitman to show us Earth. . . . He was so great that he had no envy, and his insight was so sure that he had no prejudice. He never

boasted that he was higher, nor claimed to be less than any of the other sons of men. He met all on terms of absolute equality, mixing with the poor, the lowly, the fallen, the oppressed, the cultured, the rich—simply as brother with brother. And when he said to the outcast: 'No! till the sun excludes you will I exclude you,' he voiced a sentiment worthy of a god."

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

*The Rise and Fall of Krugerism.* A Personal Record of Forty Years in South Africa. By JOHN SCOBLE and H. R. ABERCROMBIE. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. \$3.

Noticing the associations of the authors, Mr. Scoble being correspondent of the London *Times* in Pretoria, and his collaborator of the British Intelligence Department, Cape Colony, and further observing the dedication of the book to Messrs. Chamberlain, Milner, and Rhodes, we took up this book with serious misgivings, but all the more determined to give it a fair hearing and the benefit of the doubt before passing judgment upon it. And now, we are perforce driven to the conclusion and the statement that from beginning to end it is the plea and argument of the advocate of the British side of the South African trouble. It is impossible to judge or consider the work otherwise. The facts will not permit. Therefore, the reader must be prepared to find everything to the disadvantage of the Boers, Kruger especially, and at the same time free and pronounced condemnation of those Englishmen and British policies or lack of policy which permitted and fostered the growth of an independent spirit among the non-English people of South Africa. Regardless of what his personal inclinations, feelings or judgment concerning the British-Boer conflict may be, the reader cannot but feel the pronounced prejudice of this work, and whether he be pro-British or pro-Boer, his confidence in it is thereby unavoidably shaken.

"Immense ability, indomitable courage, pertinacity and strength appeal to every Englishman, and yet these qualities have not saved Mr. Rhodes from the reproach of unscrupulousness, have not saved him from suspicion of unclean motives. We prefer to be proud of our great countryman, proud of his ambitions, proud of his patriotism." Here do we get the drift of the book, clearly perceive the authors' desire to put their countrymen in the right. When it is a question of Rhodes' motives or acts they prefer to give him the benefit of the doubt; where there is suspicion of Kruger they see proper to lend it reality by inference and every kind of circumstantial evidence. It is this that robs the book of value to the reader who would reach the true facts in the case. To those who wish to believe, statements based on "it was said" may be entirely convincing, but such testimony is scarcely conclusive with others. Many charges made or repeated in this book may, to say the least, be dismissed with the Scotch verdict. What impression will be made upon any open-minded person by the following, and what must be his decision as to the substance of it? "In all these transactions it is exceedingly difficult to pin Mr. Kruger down in any corrupt action. There is no doubt that some division of interests between the family existed, but that, of course, is a secret between themselves. Numerous instances of a more or less suspicious nature occurred."

Like all well made books printed in England this is mechanically everything that could be desired. The pity is that the substance is not up to the workmanship, for then would we have a book in every way satisfactory.

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*The Girl at the Half-Way House.* A Story of the Plains. By E. HOUGH. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

A healthy story this, and a strong, almost powerful picture of the transition which took place in American life, beginning with the breaking up of many Southern homes as a result of the devastation of the Civil War, and continuing, with the opening of the great Central West to civilization, through the three successive periods which Mr. Hough aptly calls: "the Day of the Buffalo," "the Day of the Cattle," and "the Day of the Plough." While not what one can fairly characterize as a great book, there are undoubtedly many points about this that lift it clear out of and above the ordinary. A tale of our western plains in the pioneer days, it is yet distinctly different in many essential particulars from what such stories usually are. Mr. Hough has brought to his work a knowledge of the conditions he describes so graphically, and this, combined with a true literary touch and carried along hand in hand with a romance full of incident, action and feeling, make the book one of decided charm and

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interest. We have nothing to say against it, and cheerfully and heartily recommend it to everyone who wants a novel that is a novel, and a book that has something substantial and real about it. Without speaking further of the story or the work as a whole, other than to add that it gives a view of the progressive development of the west and western society such as one will not readily find elsewhere in anything like equal clearness, we would say that in the course of the book there are several bits of descriptive writing of an exceptionally high order, and no less impressive. The reader cannot fail to remark them, nevertheless we call special attention to Mr. Hough's description of a battle and all that which is immediately after it. One can see movement and life in the picture he draws, feel the horrors so vividly depicted and share in the anguish of those who have lost loved ones in the strife. All in all, this is a book the author may well be proud of and one for which many will sincerely thank him.

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*Georgie.* By S. E. KISER. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.

"Georgie" is a book of funny stories "perpetrated" by a Mr. S. E. Kiser, and first published in the *Chicago Times-Herald* and *Cleveland Leader*. These stories of an Irishman and his family have much in them to appeal to the fancy of the general reader, and he will indeed be hard to please who cannot enjoy the really clever hits of the author. The book is decidedly superior to the general run of humorous story. Those gifted with a genius of joking are unfortunately only too well aware of their faculty and do not permit the opportunity of advertising the trait to pass unnoticed. Thus it is that we pick up books of this kind expecting to receive the usual nauseating dose of complacent conceit, and when we meet with an unexpected and pleasant surprise our gratification is apt to exceed all bounds. With the present book we are more than satisfied, and we only hope that future funny writers may learn therefrom the real beauties of modesty. What better can we say of the book than that it is the superior of many of the kind that in recent years have flooded the book mart? But while we are well pleased with "Georgie," we are far, very far, from being ready to lift up our voice in loud chorus of acclaim. It is not one over which to grow too enthusiastic and rapturous. There are several illustrations in good keeping with the style and character of the stories.

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*Enoch Willoughby.* A novel. By JAMES A. WICKERSHAM. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

This story, from the pen of Prof. James A. Wickersham of Terre Haute, Indiana, has nothing in common with Mrs. Burnett's "In Connection With the De Willoughby Claim." It is something of a strange coincidence, this marked similarity of titles, but we understand from the publishers that it was simply one of the accidents of life, that neither Mrs. Burnett or Prof. Wickersham knew of the others adoption of the title. The present story is as odd and singular as any recently published. It is almost wholly a story of the birth and growth of spiritualism in a respectable old Quaker family. We cannot imagine that the story will have any particular interest to the general reader, whatever it may have to the individual whose interest is excited in spiritualism and spiritual life. It is not the province of this review to discuss the pros and cons of the spiritualistic faith. We will say, however, that Prof. Wickersham has given us a story, or we might better say a study of deep interest and real value to him who has the temerity to engage in such research. The love romance that always accompanies every story does its part quite creditably in relieving the situation when it threatens to grow too intense and heavy. We can but repeat that "Enoch Willoughby" will prove a heavy and dry story book for modern readers accustomed to books with more life and go than this one possesses.

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*Ourida.* Or American Gold Regilding the Coronets of Europe. By COUNTESS LOVEAU DE CHAVANNE. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle. \$1.50.

While the object of this book is a most estimable one, truth forces us to give it as our opinion that the world would have been quite as well off if it had never seen the light of day. The author undoubtedly thinks the book should make a decided hit and, therefore, proceeds to regale the would-be reader with sundry bits of cheap and tasteless French society scandal. Now if the book was either amusing or exciting, we might bring ourselves to forgive the possible spread of immorality and depravity that may follow its reading (though we think it quite harmless), but the effort is so decidedly a bore that we must cry out a warning to our friends. The object of this book is on the surface to

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It seems impossible that, from being one of the ordinary buyers and sellers of rugs, we should, all of a sudden, spring into being as one of the few great rug-stores of this country.

Not at all. We wanted to do it years ago, and knew how: but were afraid—didn't think well enough of ourselves, nor of you. Thought you'd rather go to a "collector" or an auction sale of rugs from a "fine collector," and buy all on your own knowledge.

Maybe that was so, years ago, and not so to-day. Maybe you've got enough of buying modern for antique, common for rare, and of paying a price and a half besides.

Maybe you have found out that the store that sells washboards and kettles on the square, sells jewelry and pianos the same way, and finds just as beautiful and artistic jewelry and pianos as other stores.

The only weak part of our collection—and that is strong enough—is silk rugs. It's weak because we want it so. The craze for silk rugs is dying out because they don't wear, nor hold their color, and because the truest Oriental color-feeling is not expressed in silk.

And yet if you ask to see our silk rugs we shall show you a beautiful lot of such rugs as can be used to advantage—for table-covers, unfrequented parts of a room, hangings (used as a picture). They have their uses still, but not much as rugs.

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show the American heiress the dangers of marrying a foreign title in exchange for her wealth. However, it is our opinion that the author of "Ourida" (the reader will please not confuse the title with the novels of the English-Italian authoress "Ouida") desires to create a sensation about town and behind the protection of his pseudonym of the Countess De Chavanne, to enjoy such worthless notoriety as may come to him, and incidentally a fair share of the coin of the realm.

\*.\*

*Outline History of English and American Literature.* By CHARLES F. JOHNSON. New York: American Book Co. \$1.25.

Taking up this book for examination and turning the first few pages, we were struck with its resemblance, in many respects, to another school text-book on English literature, published by the same house and reviewed with commendation in these columns not long since (No. 793). The chief points of difference are that Mr. Halleck in his "History of English Literature" devotes himself rather to showing the historical development and progress of literature, taking the best known authors to illustrate his points, while Prof. Johnson, in the book before us, covers the ground more comprehensively in that he includes very many more names and is perhaps more critical as regards the character of the literature itself. Further, he enters a field Mr. Halleck does not touch when he takes up American literature, to which he devotes some 85 pages of the five hundred odd in the book.

All that we said of the other book applies equally well to this. Here, as there, the relation of literature to contemporaneous life and thought is carefully and thoroughly impressed upon the student, who is made to see that in the larger sense literature is the product of the age in which it is produced as much as of the man or men whose minds conceived and whose hands wrote it.

We are always glad to welcome a book built upon sound principles, the more so when these are demonstrated with intelligence and force as is the case in the work before us. Prof. Johnson is a student of literature and a teacher of English literature at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. His method in this book is to begin the consideration of each literary epoch with a brief history of the chief events and the trend of the particular period, and then to proceed to the authors who flourished during it, first giving brief biographies of them and then criticising their works. The thoughtfulness and incision of his criticisms and the clearness with which he points out the characteristics and style of each author are not less marked than refreshing. The liberal quotations, particularly those from the less familiar and accessible authors, will prove valuable to the student in affording him knowledge of specific pieces of literature without the necessity and trouble of going outside the text-book for examples. Besides, they add interest to the study and at the same time serve to illustrate and impress the lesson.

Prepared as a text-book for school and college use, this work is thoroughly well adapted and of high merit. We think a much larger number of portraits could have been given to advantage, but other than this, which is negative rather than positive criticism, we have nothing to say except in commendation of the book.

#### IN THE LITERARY WORLD.

Mr. Joel Cook, the author of "England: Picturesque and Descriptive," has written an important work in three volumes, entitled, "America: Picturesque and Descriptive," illustrated by 75 full-page photogravures, which Henry T. Coates & Co. of Philadelphia, will publish at once.

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As usual, The Macmillan Company has a full autumn list of noteworthy books upon almost every subject. We can do no more here than name a few of them: "A General History of Modern Times," edited by Lord Oulton; "Shakespeare: Artist and Man," by Prof. L. A. Sherman; "The American Party System from 1846 to 1861," by Prof. Jesse Macy; "America's Economic Supremacy in the World's Politics," by Brooks Adams; "In the Palace of the King," by F. Marion Crawford; "The Crisis," by Winston Churchill; "The Hosts of the Lord," by Flora Annie Steel; "The Soft Side," by Henry James; "Stage-Coach and Tavern Days," by Alice Morse Earle; "Irish Poets of the Century," edited by S. A. Brooke and T. W. Rolleston, and "The Hoosier Writers," by Meredith Nicholson.

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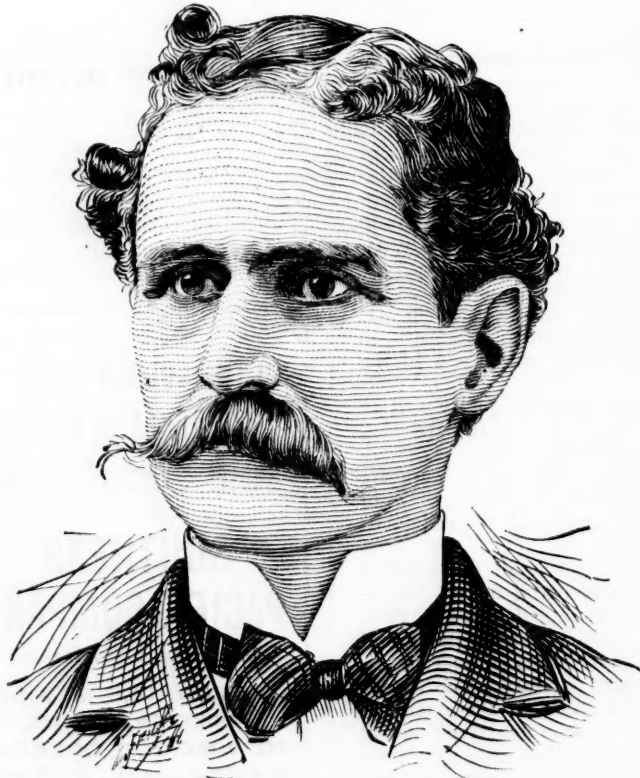
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## SYSTEMIC CATARRH And Grip Prostration Afflicts the People All Summer.



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Hon. F. Simmons, United States Marshal, Mobile, Alabama, speaks in high praise of the merits of Peruna. In a letter written from Washington, D. C., he says:

*"After having used Peruna for a short time I find that it is the most excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh ever prepared. I can heartily recommend it to any one."* Yours sincerely,

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*Even a slight attack of la grippe sows the seeds of discord and degeneration all through the system. Recovery seems impossible. The strength does not return. The whole system seems deranged. Every function is disturbed. Appetite and digestion demoralized. Creeping rigors, hot flashes, cold sweats and fitful sleep linger to make life almost unbearable.*

It is this condition that Dr. Hartman calls systemic catarrh. The whole system is saturated with catarrh. This discovery marked an important advance in the history of medical science. The medical profession had long been groping to discover the meaning of the stubborn and distressing after-effects of la grippe. All remedies seemed alike inadequate.

As soon as Dr. Hartman announced that it was his belief that the after-effects of la grippe was simply systemic catarrh, a great advance was made in the treatment of these cases. It now only remained to find a reliable remedy for systemic catarrh.

Here a new difficulty arose. Catarrh had been regarded by many physicians as a local disease and treated solely by local remedies. Such physicians knew of no systemic remedy for catarrh.

Other physicians regarded catarrh as a blood disease and had been in the habit of treating it with blood medicines, which could be of no possible use in systemic catarrh.

For a time Peruna enjoyed the distinction of being the only systemic catarrh remedy known. It was not even claimed by anyone that there was another remedy for this exasperating condition.

Since then, however, a great many remedies have been proposed for systemic catarrh, and a great deal of valuable time wasted in experimenting with other remedies. But it still remains true that Peruna is the only specific remedy for the after-effects of la grippe. The demand for this remedy, in consequence of the present epidemic of la grippe, is enormous.

Mr. J. P. Lowery, proprietor City Hotel Albany, Texas, says: "Being advised to try Peruna for la grippe and asthma, I did so with good results. I had been feeling very unwell for a long time, and had asthma quite bad till I came West, when I got better of the asthma, but was not well. I tried a great many remedies for it, but nothing was able to cure me.

I took three bottles of Peruna and I am happy to say that it is the best medicine I ever used. I am satisfied that Peruna is a good medicine, and as such have commended it to several of my friends with good results. It is seldom I give a testimonial, but I think this due you. I hope others may be benefited through you and your medicines."

Every one should read Dr. Hartman's latest lecture on la grippe. This lecture will be sent free by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

It is said that Harper & Brothers have contracted for books with Kipling, Hall Caine, Mary E. Wilkins, Booth Tarkington, Winston Churchill, Henry James, I. Zangwill, Sarah Grand, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and other authors of prominence at home and abroad.

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The Macmillan Company will publish shortly "The Venetian Republic, Its Rise, Its Growth and Its Fall," by W. Carew Hazlett. The time embraced is from 421 to the abrupt ending of the republic in 1797, and the work will be in two octavo volumes. The work is not to be confused with Mr. Carew's earlier "History of the Venetian Republic," an historical essay published in 1860.

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The people of Warsaw, according to the London Academy, have decided to signalize Henryk Sienkiewicz's jubilee by a gift to him of landed property. A committee has been formed to collect subscriptions, and has already succeeded in raising a large sum, with which it is proposed to purchase an estate for

the author in the province. The celebration of his jubilee and the presentation of the estate are to take place next November.

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October 4 and 18, are the remaining dates for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Special train will leave Washington 8.00 A. M., Baltimore 9.05 A. M., Philadelphia at 8.10 A. M.

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